

# KILLING GOES ON IN STREETS OF WARSAW

Capital Terrorized and Many More Fall Victims Before Troops.

## RIOTING GENERAL.

Police Keep Houses Locked and Four Additional Regiments Arrive.

WARSAW, Russia, Jan. 31.—Several persons were killed and many were injured in encounters with the troops and police in various parts of this city yesterday.

The First Aid Society has suspended operations. The telephone communication is interrupted and the conditions throughout Warsaw are such that it has been impossible thus far to ascertain the number of victims.

By order of the Chief of Police the doors of houses are kept closed and are only opened to admit people living on the premises.

Two additional regiments of infantry and two regiments of dragoons have arrived here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 2:45 P. M.—The latest reports from Warsaw depict the situation throughout Poland as increasingly serious. Minor collisions between the troops and police and the populace continue to swell the number of deaths.

Trade and industry are completely at a standstill and the presence of thousands of Russian soldiers, who have been out of employment for months and are starving and desperate, adds a factor of the greatest danger, which is not present to the same extent in St. Petersburg, where the Government orders for war purposes have kept the factories busy.

The American Vice-Consul at Warsaw, James P. Foy, telegraphs that many persons have been killed and that the shops and factories without exception are closed.

General strikes are in progress. Those who are not willing to walk are compelled to join the strikers by force. Mr. Foy has seen no improvement in the situation up to last night and reported the receipt of bad news from Lodz and Radom.

It is estimated that the number of killed or wounded at Warsaw is about one hundred, which is a conservative estimate.

**Revolution Feared.** The rioting in Poland will largely affect the economic situation. The factories at Warsaw, Lodz, Petrograd and other industrial centers in Poland have been compelled to gradually reduce their output and decrease their working hours since the outbreak of the war.

There is almost entirely closed the Russian and Manchurian markets.

The result has been that thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment for many months past, turning a horde of hungry, dissatisfied, desperate men, among whom the news from St. Petersburg produced an outbreak of a riot and incendiary police action, have been forced to a large proportion of these thousands may be utilized by the revolutionary organizations in Poland, which is the hope of the revolutionaries and the movement may develop a purely political character, though there is no doubt that the intelligent classes of the Polish population, which are averse to a revolutionary movement.

**Warned by Troops.** The St. Petersburg, a Liberal newspaper, has issued a warning from Gov. Gen. Trepov in a moderate tone, raises the legal point in connection with the firing of the troops. The law requires the police to maintain order and preserve order before calling in the troops and the St. Petersburg claims that this was not done before the military began firing.

**RUSSIANS ATTACKED BEAT BACK JAPS.** MUKDEN, Monday, Jan. 30 (Delayed transmission). This morning the Japanese advanced on the Russian left, drove in the cavalry screen and bombarded the outlying hills. The Russians moved up reinforcements, repulsed the Japanese and drove them out of a village they had occupied.

Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieut. Gen. Mitshenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors.

According to the official army organ the wounded number 250.

The cold is intense, and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety, because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene. Preventive precautions have been taken, but the wounded are suffering the greatest pain.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread agitation and discouragement among the troops.

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# PROMINENT MEN WHO TOLD STATE BOARD OF B. R. T. EVILS.

Sketched by Artist Mortimer for The Evening World at the Public Hearing To-Day in Brooklyn.



## DEMAND A SHORT SHRIFT FOR B. R. T.

(Continued from First Page.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has been officially informed that the Warsaw authorities have been directed to afford Col. Napier, the British Military Attaché, every facility to investigate the attack on British Consul-General Murray and his family.

No details of the affair have yet reached the British Embassy.

**INQUIRY DOORS OPEN TO BRITISH**

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**TELLS JUST HOW TO MAKE SCHEDULES TO AID BROOKLYNITES.**

C. M. Sheehan, secretary of the Twenty-fifth Ward Association, said: "At a meeting held last week of the Executive Committee of the Twenty-fifth Ward Association it was unanimously decided to offer the following suggestions with a view to increasing the transit facilities of Brooklyn."

"The Broadway 'L' service during the rush hours from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. to run on a schedule of three minutes, and during non-rush hours five minutes, with a night schedule of twenty minutes, instead of thirty minutes, as it is at present. All Broadway 'L' trains should run through to Cypress Hills."

"The Lexington Avenue 'L' service should run on the same schedule during rush hours and non-rush hours as the Broadway line, the rush hours to extend from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The night schedule should give us trains every twenty minutes, instead of thirty. During the evening hours its trains should run through to Van Siclen Avenue."

"The Broadway trolley lines to keep the agreement made with us by the company to run the cars in rush hours on three-minute headway; to run every alternate car on the Halcyon and Putnam Avenue lines to Ridgewood."

"Because of the immense amount of traffic over the Hamburg Avenue line we respectfully recommend the two-minute schedule for all day."

"We also recommend that the commission investigate the dangerous switch at Rockaway Avenue and Broadway. It seems to us that if these recommendations are adopted it will facilitate transit and give general satisfaction. If the company doesn't run the same cars all day that it does in the rush hours it is not doing its duty by the public."

**Vanderbilt Avenue, Evils.**

A delegation headed by William Walton, ex-Sheriff of Kings County, presented a paper denouncing the service on the Vanderbilt Avenue line. It read: "The railroad as operated on Vanderbilt Avenue is a nuisance and a menace to health and property. The company is operating with questionable right under the law and is heavily laden with debt which, in addition to having cash wheels and being otherwise out of repair, are run during the night at so high a rate of speed that the noise and vibration are such as to destroy sleep and shake the houses. The block between Greene and Gates Avenue is about 600 feet long and is used as a speedway for these ash cars at night."

"The continual disturbance during the night is a menace to the health of the residents while the damage to their property may be witnessed in the settling of front stoops, the cracking of ceilings and walls and the parting of wood work. The company is also operating freight and baggage cars of the standard size used on steam railways. These are often run at night and are as objectionable as ash cars for similar reasons."

**B. R. T., HE SAYS, GIVES THE GLAD HAND, BUT FAILS TO AID PUBLIC.**

Alexander S. Drecher, who represented the Board of Trade in Brownsville, was very loud in his denunciation of the treatment of the people in that section of Brooklyn had received at the hands of the B. R. T.

"We have fine schools, large buildings, parks and, in fact, everything," he said. "But the B. R. T. fails to give us a decent service. It is a disgrace to the city. I don't think there is any other city in the world that has a worse B. R. T. service than we have."

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## PRESIDENT WINTER MAKES SOME EVASIVE REPLIES TO CHARGES.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was called to the stand at the afternoon session.

"Mr. Winter," said Mr. Baker, "I sent to your office a copy of the questions prepared by the New York Evening World, and I have received from you a reply to them. Did you prepare the replies?"

Mr. Winter replied that he did not. The replies, he said, were made up by the various heads of the departments under his direction. Mr. Winter then, in answer to Mr. Baker's questions, said that he had been President of the B. R. T. for two years, and that he had had twenty years' experience in the management of railroads.

He was asked if he had given direct orders to the men and he replied that the orders were given by the various heads of the departments. In describing his duties he said that he was the general administrator, and then in reply to nine questions that had been compiled he gave a detailed account of the number of cars and passengers that had been carried in various months and various years, all of which was of no interest to those who were there to submit their complaints.

Mr. Winter said that in the repair shops there were open cars. Nine hundred and six men are employed. Fifty-nine men operate switches. The switches he said were worked from ten to twelve hours a day and received 25 cents an hour. He said that there was no time lost by compelling the motormen to do their own switching at certain points. He said that it was necessary for them to stop the cars any way.

Mr. Winter could not produce any record of the time lost by motormen in adjusting the fenders going over the Brooklyn bridge and coming back. He said that the adjustment of these switches was made at points where the cars had to stop at all times. The cost of the switches was \$25,000. While President Winter was on the stand he was asked by Mr. Littleton, who had been invited to the hearing by the Commissioners, came in and the further testimony of Mr. Winter was postponed to give Mr. Littleton the opportunity of cross-examination.

**MR. LITTLETON ASKS WHY BRIDGES ARE NOT PROPERLY USED.**

Mr. Littleton said: "The question as to the number of cars needed to meet the situation in Brooklyn is beyond my knowledge. Many complaints reach my office, but it is not in my power to remedy them. From my observation of conditions in Brooklyn for years I have come to the conclusion that the only way to improve the situation is by the use of the present means of transportation. We have here the company which controls a large part of the means of transportation. That is an established fact. Now, how can the facilities of that company best be used? The city has built two bridges across the river, and is constructing a third. These bridges are equivalent to tunnels, and the city is under obligation to pay for them. One point to be considered is the use of the bridges. They are used in a manner that brings about the best results. It is foolish to have cars stop at one point to another, and stop there, making it necessary for the people to change at these points and make other lines."

Commissioner Baker asked Mr. Littleton what he would suggest as the best means of relieving the congestion at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge. Mr. Littleton replied: "It has been proposed to extend the terminal station at a cost of \$3,000,000, but the connection between the bridge and the city is under obligation to pay for them. One point to be considered is the use of the bridges. They are used in a manner that brings about the best results. It is foolish to have cars stop at one point to another, and stop there, making it necessary for the people to change at these points and make other lines."

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# LIVELY RESCUES IN TENEMENT BLAZE

Policeman Traver Saves Four Aged Women from Burning Apartment and Carries Two Children to Safety While Firemen Fight Stubborn Flames.

The five-story apartment-house at No. 107 East One Hundredth street was completely gutted by a fire which started in the basement this afternoon. The building is at the top of what is known as Duffy's Hill, and the streets in the neighborhood are in such bad condition that it took the firemen nearly twenty minutes to get there. By that time the fire had gathered considerable headway. Policeman John Traver, of the East Thirty-fifth street station, who lives in the neighborhood, was passing the house and discovered the fire. He turned in an alarm and then ran in the house and warned the tenants. When he thought everybody was out of the house he was informed that there were some women on the fourth floor. Going up, Traver found four old women huddled in the corner of an apartment. He led them to the roof and then going down through the building rescued some children crying on the third floor. He entered an apartment and there were Jacob and Robert Fish, aged six and eight years, the latter partly overcome by smoke. He took the children out on the fire-escape and got them safely to the ground.

Later some other women on the second floor who had gone back to recover their household goods appeared on a fire-escape and Traver and Jeremiah McCarthy, who lives at No. 105 East One Hundredth street, went up the ladder and brought them down. The firemen worked for an hour on the fire before they got it under control.

## BELIEVE HOCH MURDERED TWELVE

(Continued from First Page.)

station in all haste, and there she saw the Sergeant.

"Hoch is down at my house," she told the Sergeant breathlessly.

Then Mrs. Kimmerle told how the man who said he was Henry Bartels had come to her for a room; how he had hung about the house, and then told her of his passion for her.

Policemen Headquarters sent Detective Sergeant Fogarty with a circular bearing a picture of Hoch to the station-house.

"That's he," said Mrs. Kimmerle, with one glance at the picture. "That's the man at my house."

Detectives Start for Him.

"O'Neill, Frye, Kerns, Cahill," shouted the Sergeant, "go right out on this and bring back Hoch. She will show him to you."

The four detectives went to Mrs. Kimmerle's house. For several hours they waited about the streets, but Hoch did not put in an appearance. When he did it was 10 o'clock. He came sauntering along, with no show of concern.

"Hello, Hoch," said O'Neill, as the walked up to the man.

"How are you?" returned Hoch. "But my name isn't Hoch, though."

"Well, we will see about that," said O'Neill. "You come along with us," and the four detectives formed a cordon about Hoch as he led him to the station-house. As he was taken away Mrs. Kimmerle looked at him in triumph, but did not speak to him. Nor did he speak to her. He just went along quietly.

At the station-house the man described himself as Henry Bartels, forty-five years old. When he was searched the police found in his pockets a loaded revolver, six \$100 bills, five \$5 bills and a quantity of change, together with six new handkerchiefs, all of which had been soaked in cologne. A further search brought out a newspaper with an account of the criminal career of Hoch, with a tale of his wanderings and doings. In his handbag was found another newspaper clipping, which, however, did not have any apparent bearing on the crimes with which he is accused.

"I'm a sailor," said the prisoner, "I've never been further West than New York."

Then the picture on the circular was shown him. It was so plain that there was no mistaking it.

Picture Him All Right.

"That's my picture, all right," he said, "but I am a much-abused man. I am guilty of no crime, and am standing in another man's shoes. They want to make a scapegoat of me, but I can prove my innocence."

"This circular," said a detective, "charges you with the murder of Marie Fisher, whom you married in Chicago and who died suddenly on Jan. 11. It says you had other wives living when you married her and that you are guilty of bigamy."

"I married Marie Fisher," replied Hoch, "but I had nothing to do with her death. I only had one other wife living."

The trial of Coroner Jackson, charged with demanding a bribe of \$500 from Lawyer Benjamin Reass, of No. 128 Nassau street, to influence the District-Attorney's office in the case of Dr. J. W. Alexander, accused of malpractice, began today in Part IV, General Sessions. The jury was obtained just before noon and Assistant District Attorney Rand began his opening address. He said:

"The facts are simple. There are many instances where the Coroner exercises an administrative and also a judicial function. In this latter capacity he is an important officer. It is in this capacity that he is accused. Dr. Alexander employed as an attorney a Mr. Reass. Mr. Reass was summoned by Coroner Jackson on Jan. 11 and told that he would have to spend money if he did not wish to see Alexander go to a State prison. He said it would cost \$500. Reass would not give the money, and the next day he was summoned again to Jackson's house. Reass refused to meet the demands."

Benjamin Reass was put upon the stand. He said he got a telephone message from Coroner Jackson to call on him. He did so and was told it would cost him \$500 to settle the case. The same subject was resumed the following day.

"These people up stairs," meaning the District-Attorney's office, "will have to be fixed," the Coroner said, according to the witness.

"Was there anything in the conversation between you and Coroner Jackson which indicated who the defendant meant when he said: 'The people upstairs would fix me?'" Mr. Reass asked.

"He meant what he said," was the reply.

"Did he tell you Chadwick wanted money?"

"He told me that 'that scoundrel Chadwick' wanted \$200."

"No, sir, I never did."

"Frank Moss, the defendant's counsel, moved to dismiss the indictment as the Coroner had no jurisdiction over Alexander, the charges of malpractice being made in New Jersey. Recorder Goff reserved decision until tomorrow."

Rich Woman Adjudged Insane, Dies.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Lucy Ann Crandall, a pioneer of Denver, died within two hours after a jury had pronounced her incapable of managing her business affairs. She had property valued at \$400,000, and lunacy proceedings were instituted by relatives.

To Cure A Cold In One Day.

Take Expector Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. D. Brown's signature on each box.

Notice to Bronx Advertisers.

The following branch offices have been established in the Bronx "Went" advertisements will be accepted at any of them at the same rates as at The World's main office:

J. C. BLERENBERG, 705 Westchester av. E. EUTIMIO, 510 Morris av.

G. R. KLUTZOW, 1024 Freeman st. M. MARSHALL, 1501 st. and Union av.

M. SILVERMAN, 147th st. and Bronx av. W. WYNNER, 245 White st.

WILLIAM A. SHIPMAN, 743 Tremont av. SCHAFER, 340 3d av.

E. EUTIMIO, 510 Morris av. L. W. MAYERHOFFER, 3720 3d av.

A. H. BISHOP, 131th st. and St. Ann av. G. B. JOHNSON, 759 Melrose av.

L. W. WATKINS, 1001 Croton av. J. W. BERTYME, 1955 Boston road.

ARTHUR CARL, 254 3d av. G. M. ROBINSON, 314 E. 125th st.

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